/176 cont./
000 therefore falls into ruins (1).

1. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 295.]

361 On one side and somewhat inland is the residence-village (2), surrounded by high walls and consisting of family houses.

2. [Speiser, ibid., p. 295.]

[343] Still farther away is the women's house, where women and girls spend the day if they are not working in the fields. The women's house stands on its own terrace (3) and is surrounded by particularly

3. [That is to say, a special elevation on the common village terrace (according to Dr. Speiser).]

high walls, so that any intrusive look at the house and yard is impossible.

[621] [On the Reef islands Matema and Pileni the residence-village is divided into several precincts of two or three houses each (cf. Fig. 15) surrounded by stone walls, each containing [598] one family (or totem group?), whose members intercede for one another in all disputes. The men's house is on the sea (at least on Pileni). Furthermore, there is a common spirit house with a separate stone wall (the latter at least on Matema) (4).

4. [Coombe, pp. 198 f., with accompanying illustration. Is such an arrangement, shown particularly in our Fig. 15, perhaps the basis for Markham's description of the walls of Nukapu (cf. Ethn., I, p. 98) ?]

In spite of some differences, all this shows a close relationship with Nitendi; on the other hand, the village layout on Utupua

5: Davenport

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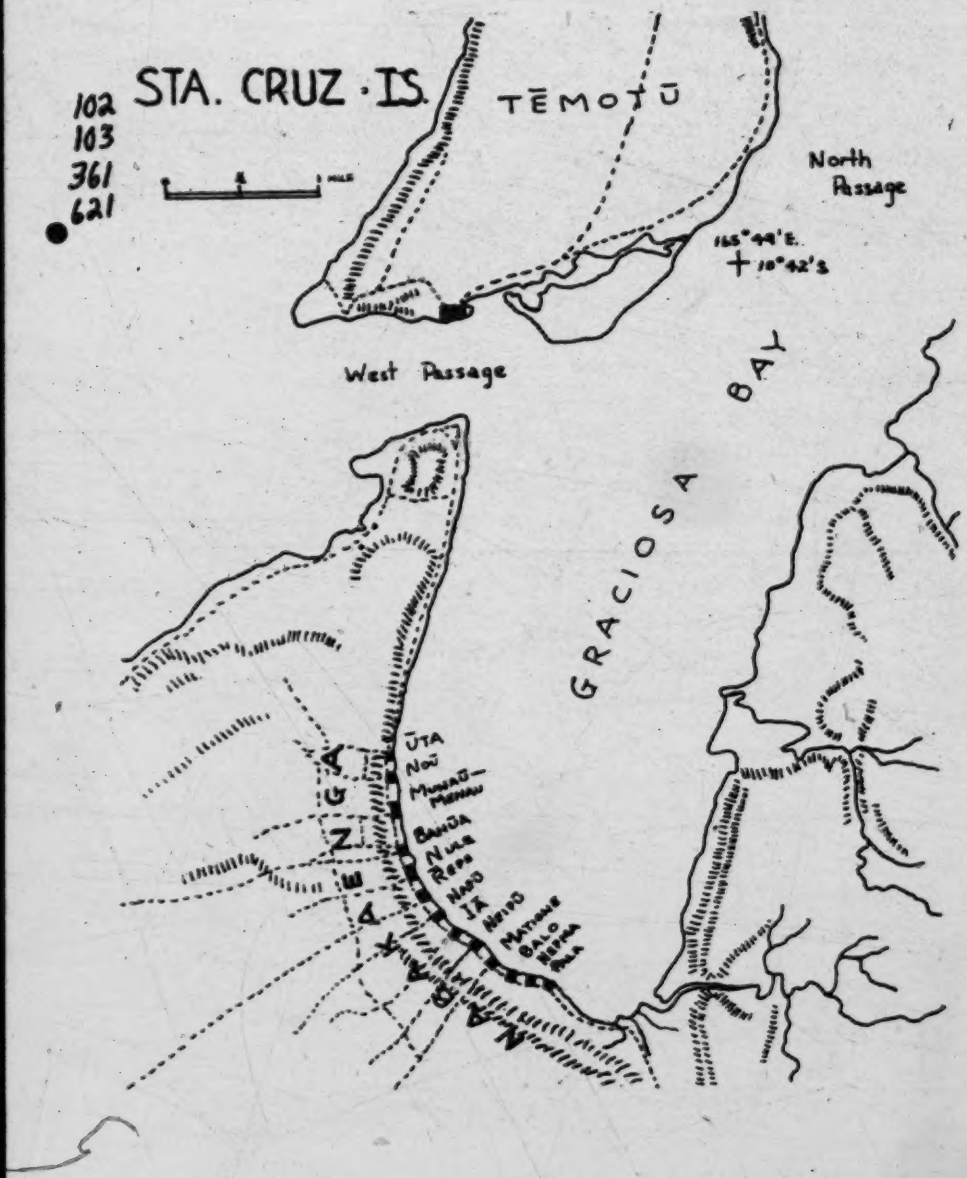
ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

[For data on the composition of villages by individual and household, see category 116, pp. 1-86.]

5:Davenport--i E-5 (1958-1960) 1961 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13



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